

## WEST Search History

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DATE: Thursday, January 29, 2004

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L2	(delimiter\$2 with (path\$2 or director\$2 or location\$2)) with determin\$6	28
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END OF SEARCH HISTORY

*From Wei zhen*

First Hit

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L2: Entry 26 of 28

File: DWPI

Mar 6, 2003

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2003-418681

DERWENT-WEEK: 200339

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TITLE: Automatic index generation method for electronic document, involves determining occurrences of defined sub-section delimiter indicating font size or text location, based on which index is created

Basic Abstract Text (1):

NOVELTY - A document is searched to determine occurrences of the defined sub-section delimiter indicating font size, font, text string, text location, symbol or a specific point within the document. An index for the document is created based on the determined sub-section delimiter occurrences.

First Hit

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L2: Entry 25 of 28

File: TDBD

Sep 1, 1974

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: NN74091021

TITLE: Delimiter Location Algorithm. September 1974.

Disclosure Text (1):

2p. In order to do word processing of high-rank arrays, such as formatting arrays, deleting any or all delimiters from the array, or updating some of the information contained in the arrays, it is necessary to determine the location of the word delimiters along the next to the last coordinate of high-rank arrays. For vectors, or lists of words, this means that it is desired to determine the location of all delimiters between the words. - In the case of a matrix, or table, of words, it is assumed that the words are grouped into variable-width columns of words. The width of each column is the dimension, or length, of the largest word within the column. What is desired is the location of the separators of the columns, since the columns need not be separated by the same number of delimiters. - The explicit result of the execution of the function called `delimloc` is a logical vector, whose dimension is the column size  $(-1 \text{ rho } M)$  of the matrix  $(M)$  with a 1 in position of the column separators and 0 elsewhere. DESCRIPTION OF `DELIMLOC`. - The dyadic APL function to locate the column delimiters of a given array  $(S)$  of arrays when the vector  $(WD)$  of word delimiters is given, works properly in either 0 or 1 origin indexing. It requires a global array  $(S)$  of arrays when the vector  $(WD)$  of word delimiters is given, works properly in either 0 or 1 origin indexing. It requires a global variable called word delimiter  $(WD)$ , which is a scalar or vector of the same data type as the array of arrays  $(S)$ . - The outer product operator with the equal function  $(WD \text{ .}=S)$  is applied with the vector of delimiters  $(WD)$  and the structure, or array of arrays  $(S)$  as arguments. The result of this operator is an array of rank one greater than  $S$ , and of a dimension which is the catenation of the dimension vectors of the word delimiters with that of the array  $(S)$ , i.e.,  $(\text{rho } WD), \text{rho } S$ . - Essentially, every delimiter is taken one at a time and is equated to every element of  $S$ . This is how the rank is increased, each delimiter equated to every element of  $S$  results in an array of the rank of  $S$ . - The result of the outer product is then logically OR'ed along the first coordinate, that is, corresponding elements of each of the arrays are OR'ed together. The result, designated  $LS$ , is a logical array with 1 in the location of each delimiter for each row of the original structure  $S$  and 0 elsewhere. The rank and dimension of  $LS$  are, once again, the same as  $S$  due to being applied along the first coordinate. - What is now useful is to generate a logical matrix. To reduce the rank of  $LS$  to 2 requires restructuring. The number of columns desired is  $(-1 \text{ rho } S)$ , i.e., the number of characters, or bytes, along the last coordinate of  $S$ . The number of rows is the product of the dimension (or extents) of  $S$  after dropping the last extent  $(x/-1 \text{ rho } S)$ . Let  $LM$  be the logical matrix of  $LS$  restructured to these dimensions. The desired explicit result is the logical AND along the first coordinate (OR rows) of  $LM$ . - The APL representation of this algorithm is given for completeness. See original p1022.

First HitFwd Refs

Generate Collection

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L2: Entry 10 of 28

File: USPT

Oct 6, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5819011 A

TITLE: Media boundary traversal method and apparatus

Detailed Description Text (20):

Returning to block 570, if it is determined that all data preservation records have been processed, as described above, the process proceeds from block 570 to block 580. In block 580, it is determined whether the character at the location which is the sum of the value of the variable IPDSO and the data preservation section length is an end-of-file delimiter. If yes, the process proceeds to block 670. If no, the process proceeds from block 580 to block 590 and writes to the output file the remaining characters from the location IPDSO plus data preservation section length to the end of the file. The process then proceeds to block 670. In block 670, the process provides the output file to the data processing system and terminates.